In these thoughts you may perceive the reason, gentlemen, why I have carefully avoided any remarks which might influence your inclinations in favor of any of those party leaders, who claim to monopolize the confidence I presume it cannot be unknown to you, that I am not remarkable for ind fference to the policical occurrences of the day. I am aware too, that I am un-fortunately supposed to be much addicted to personal predilections in favor of distinguished men. In this predilections in favor of distinguished men particular I need not, at this day, tell you that I have been misunderstood. Such predilections I do not feel. Nullius jurare in verba, is the cardinal maxim which I learned in early life, from the only politician who ever possessed my entire confidence. But though not only unpledged, but indisposed to follow any political leader, I am certainly not without my aversions and antipathies. With these, however, it was no part of my business to infect you. I have certainly not endeavored to do so; and hence it has always been with reluctance, that I have touched on topics connected with the characters and public history of political aspirants. You may, one of these days, be surprised to discover, that I have, in some instances, been careful not to advert to transactions which came directly within the scope of my remarks, on subjects of the most absorbing interest. But it would not have been just to you, to have invited or provoked the co-operation or resistance of any political prejudice which you might have already entertained. My business was, to lay my thoughts before you, and by fair and candid arguments to lead you into the light of the truth. Why, then, should I have introduced into the discussion an element, which might have influenced you to adopt my views without a well founded conviction of their correctness, or to reject them, alike without reason? On the other hand, how uncanded and unworthy of the relation I bear to you, to take advantage of my position for the purpose of infecting you with my partialities or dislikings. If, at any time, I have fallen into this error, gentlemen, I beg you, in consideration of my inadvertence, to pardon a lapse which would admit of no other spology.

metimes, indeed, it has been my duty to express my self in a way, which, to the uncandid, might have sa vored of a wish to insinuate into your minds something of my own feelings of liking or aversion. "History, is has been said, "is phitosophy teaching by example:" and he must be illy qualified to direct your researches after truth, who should reject the lessons of this eagrinstructor. From these, indeed, we learn all that can be known Here it is, that we discover the connexion be tween events and their causes, and here we learn that lesson, so humbling to the presumption of the mere theorist, which I have so often labored to illustrate and en-I allude to the tendency of moral causes, in their ill-regulated action on the minds of men, to provoke re action, and thus to produce results exactly the reverse of those intended or expected. Here, too, it is that we learn to contrast the profession of the aspirant, with the practice of successful ambition. As the experienced seaman augurs the storm from the slumbering calm that precedes it, and, in the cloud on the horizon, "no bigger than a man's hand," detects the tempest that may whelm him in the deep, so he who reads the future in the past history of man, is sometimes enabled to discover the approach of danger, at the moment when the watchman the wall is crying "peace, and all is well."

But, where shall we look for those facts which furnish

this precious wisdom? Shall we find them in the fabulous legends of remote autiquity? Shall we seek them in istories more modern, perhaps more authentic, but which may mislead us, because we know not enough of the nners, habits and circumstances of ancient States, to determine all the conditions that may have influenced in the production of any result? Coming down to modern times, shall we take all our examples from the nations of Europe and Asia, at the hazard of being misled in the same In short, gentlemen, when, at any time, the history of our own country-the history of events happening in our own time, and under our own eyes, in v all that is done is the work of men whom we personally know and understand in all their relations-when this sure, authentic and ungarbled evidence discloses facts of which the political philosopher in other lands would be glad to avail himself, shall we slone be denied the advan-tage of it? We may speak of Mikiades and Camillus, of Pericles and Cmsar, of Alcibiades and Catiline-we come down to Elizabeth and Henry the 4th, to Cromwell Bonaparte, to Chatham and Sully-we may even cite the example of Washington, consecrated to the use of all the world by liberty and virtue-and we may speak of Arnold and of Burr, whom the hangman, in-famy, has delivered up for dissection: But must we necessarily stop there? If, at any time, the best means of explaining and illustrating an important truth cannot be employed, but by naming those who are still upon the stage of life, must we forbear to use these means, lest e suspected of flattery or malignity? The necessity for doing this should indeed be always clear and strong: and you will bear me witness, that I have com-monly done so with reluctance. Fortunately for me, gentlemen, (unfortunately for our country,) it has happened that I could not perform my whole duty in this particular, without showing you that there is not one among those sworn defenders of the Constitution who stand most conspicuous as candidates for public favor, and public honors, at whose hands it has not received a wound. I have often indeed endeavored to give the history of the fact without naming the actor. Yet I from time to time, had occasion to name them all. and though I have never attempted to excite your indig nation, yet there is not one of them whom I have fore borne to censure. I have felt it to be right that I should censure them: for, one of the most important lessons you can learn is the danger of yielding yourselves up to the impulses of that confidence, so natural to mexperienced and sanguine youth. "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men." If you go into life prepared to pin your faith upon the sleeve of any leader, to follow the fortunes and devote yourselves to the service of any political aspirant, my conscience ought to acquit me of having failed to warn you against conduct so dangerous It does sequit me. If such are and so criminal. purposes which will accompany you into any station, to which your country may call you, the fault will not be nine. I have done what I could. With other powers I might have done more: and had I the eloquence which might inspire you with a just zeal for your country's rights, and a righteous indignation against all who invade them, I am not sure that it would not have been my duty to lay saide all reserve; to strip off all conceal ment; to show the assassing of the Constitution "back ing each other's daggers in its sides;" expuse its bleed

y wounds, and "bid them speak for me." Yet I must not mislead you, gentlemen, by withdrawing your attention from the fact, that he, who, in political life would act alone, must always act without effect. His efforts must often be associated with those of men who do not fully possess his confidence, and to secure their co operation, he must frequently tolerate, and sometimes support measures which his judgment condemns. This is one of those hard conditions, "twin born with greatness," which gives the successful aspirant so much cause to envy him, who, in the independence of private life, chooses his company and regulates his conduct by the dictates of his own conscience

In this, gentlemen, as in many other particulars, you will find that the ideas I have endeavored to inculcate, are not such as will qualify you to take an early and prominent stand in the service of your country, or to win your way at once to the honors and emoluments of office. But if these last be the objects to which you purpose to devote yourselves, nothing that I have said l stand in your way. The political adventurer is never at a loss to divest himself of any inconvenient opinions, which might retard his progress in the career of ambi tion. Besides, there are no imaginable opinions which it may not at some time suit him to adopt. The devoted adherent of Cromwell the Protector, would have awkwardly paid his court, by echoing the sentiments of Cromwell, the commander of the army of the Parliament. So long as parties retain their names, their watchwords and their leaders, their principles may vary indefinitely: and the very men who might now denounce as crimi nal, any sentiment express d in this discourse, may, at

a future day, take it as the watchword of their party But after all, gentlemen, the prize most worthy to re-ward the toils of him who gives himself to the service of his country, is one which does not depend on the capricious coincidence of public opinion with his fixed principles and convictions. The Ostracism was the crowning glory of the life of Aristides. The exile of nade him the saviour of his country: and the fame that lives and will live, when all the lionors that contemporary approbation can bestow, shall be forgotten, is the meed of that virtuous constancy, that alike defies the Tyrant's power, and resists the unbridled pasmone of the multitude. The man of virtuous wisdom cannot be withheld from the service of his country -Condemned to retirement, his unambitious life affords a pledge of sincerity, which gives sanction and authority to his known opinions. The man of virtuous wisdom cannot be hid. His brightness shines through the cloud that would obsucre him, and, gilded with his beams, he wears it as a glory. His fame is the gift of him, whose only true honor. Without the 'van tage ground of high etation, he utters his voice, and it is by the listening ear that leans to catch his words His post is the post of honor, whatever it be, and he ou cupies it without fear of change. Man conferred it not, and man cannot take it away. And above all, gentlemen, when that day shall come, which comes alike to en the warrior's wreath, and the statesman's civic crown, alike shall wither at the touch of death, the gar land that decks his tomb shall bloom in immortal freshness, watered by the pious tears of a grateful country, and guarded by the care of him to whom the memory o the just is precious.

## POLITICS.

( From the Giphe NEW MOVEMENT OF THE ABOLITIONISTS. The expectation of the enemies of the Constitution and the Administration have been disappointed, as to the spread of the Abolition epidemic. Mr. Clay, in his speech at Lewisburg, held it in terrorem over the South eclaring that if ever made a question, the whole North would be united against the South, to put down its do mestic institutions. Mr. Clay did not estimate rightly the unalterable fidelity of the Northern Democracy to the terms which formed the basis of the Union. Adams concurred with his Secretary, no doubt, in the belief that the Northern prejudices on the subject of slavery would certainly be appealed to, to embody a majo rity on the side of Federalism. He has since made the experiment and failed; and now we find the "New Eng. land Anti-slavery Convention," true to the instinct of

a foreign power to bear upon this domestic subject.
The Liberator of the 21st inst. gives the proceedings of the "New England Anti Slavery Conventing," ap-Continent, and recommending him to the confidence and hospitality of Abolitionists on the other side of the Adam tic." "The Valedictory Address" of this emissary deve lopes the object of his mission, and throws additional light on the designs of the New England Convention of Abolitionists - a convention not less inimical to the per petuity of our Union than that which met at Hartford the war.

Mr Phillips (says the Abolition report) ascended the platform to address the convention, evidently much affected, and was received with several distinct rounds of hearty plaudits. When they had subsided, he said, with some emotion: He thanked the convention for the vote they had passed, and for their recommendation of him to the Abolitionists of England at d the Continent yet he could hardly thank them; for, he never sto d before the smallest audience to plead the cause of the slave, when his courage did not quail, and his voice fal ter, as he thought of the immense and fearful weight of responsibility that rested upon him. And yet now, their recommendation would send him out to their brethren beyond the waters, to plead there the cause of their cod brethren, as the representative of the Abolitionists of New England and the U. S. He felt how deep, how weighty was his responsibility, and hardly dared to assume it before England, with the might of her influence—an influence which covered the globe-an influence, with the extension and power of which was bound up the fate of the colored race. If his hope of final success depended wholly on the public opinion of the North-if the giant evil, against which they were contending, was to be removed by them single handed-he could almost fold his hands in despair; for how ineffectual had been the expression of Northern opinion, how powerless the influence of the Northern church on the conscience of the Slaveholder! But, he trusted in the opinion of the civilized world, the thunder-tones of which were begin even now to sweep over the Atlantic-in the powning, even now to sweep over the Atlantic - in the pow-er of Christendom, swakened, united, indignant - speak-ing out now in the voice of our fatherland, and echoed, as he hoped that voice soon would be, by gallant and beau'iful France. Before such an influence, it was not foolhardy to believe that the hideous speciacle of American Slavery would soon cease to be. tread the soil of that land, and, perhaps, to influence its its sympathies, in regard to the Abolition enterprise in the United States. He hardly dared to do it, even in that feeble measure in which his abilities would enable him to; and what added to the weight of his responsibili-ty was, the endursement which they had given him before the friends of freedom and humanity in that coun-The Abolitionists despair of succeeding if "final suc-

cess depended wholly on the public opinion of the North. The influence of the Northern church on the conscience of the stateholder" is found to be "powerless." The apinfluence which covers the globe—an influence, with the extension and power of which was bound up the fate of the slace," is now to be introduced, to sway the issue of a controversy which Northern agitators have resolved to press in regard to the domestic relations of the people of The power of Great Britain is certainly not the South. to be invoked to reach "the conscience of the slavehold er," when the eloquence of the church at home has been "The power of christendom awakened, united indignant" would not be called in to persuade, but to menace and compel; and we are told that "before such an an influence, it was not foothardy to believe that

To what extremities the ambition of politicians, and the phrenzy of fanatics, would carry the disaffection to the Government and its administration, the boldness of the preachers of this crusade does not leave to conjecture. The missionary to England does not concest he expectation that the dreadful visitation of war is to form a part in our gathering troubles, unless, "the only atonement"-that demanded of the South by the association of Abolitionists-"is made."

For (says the orator of the New England Conven tion) "who that had marked the history of the world had not seen that God punished the nations, and visited upon them their sine. And who that had turned over the pages of our own history, had not seen prosperity, grown fat on unrequited labor and toil, turning a deal car to the sighing of the prisoner, and him that had no helper? But there was an eye which never slept-there was an ear which had never been closed to the of the oppressed; and even now the red right arm of the Avenger might be stretched over the land; whilein no presumption be it said-their labors, their toils, their self devotion, their sacrifices at the ultar of humanity, were the only atonement the nation was making for the injury which it had inflicted, and the doom which it had provoked."

And, inquiring of the Convention how far he might assure the foreign power he was sent to ally to their cause, of the willingness of those he represented, to

confront every difficulty, he said : "He hoped he could tell them-could he not?-that the principles of the Abolitionists of New England were led with no such difficulties. They looked at the question as Elizabeth Heyrick viewed it when she stood on the slave's ground-not the master's-and when she a ked not what would become of property, what would become of life, what would be the effect on community, what would be the influence on the institutions under which she lived. No! but she asked that faithful, Godtrusting question, What is bury? what are the RIGHTS of the slave? OUGHT he to be FREE? THEN HE WAS TO BE FREE; NO MATTER IF HIS FREEDOM CHANGED LAW FOR ANARCHY - NO MATTER IF THE CHARTER OF EMANCI-PATION WAS WRITTEN IN BLOOD " " Fiat justifia runt - And if, when the slave was emancipated, ruin should succeed improvement, and snarrny stalk abroad with giant strides—if God commanded, it was right they must trust in bim that out of evil he would bring If they had done wrong, they must cease to do it. at whatever cost, and not make the guilty fears of one class the measure of the right of another. (Great applause )- He hoped he could tell them he could not?that New England would not only acknowledge the prin cifie, but that she was not to be startled from her pathway by the cry that the Union was in danger - that if the only cement of the Union must be the blood of the stare, she was ready to say, the sooner it was sundered the better. It their rights were to be secured only by the sacrifice of their w-men, the sooner they were yielded up the better By the blessing of God they would all stand on the same platform; and if the temple of I berty must be built, like those of Mexican idols, out of human skulls, the sooner it was levelled the better; the better it would be for jus tice and humanity; the better for their own rights; the better for their own duties; the better for the ultimate prosperity and well being of the Commonwealth in which they lived. He should wish to say, and he knew he should not be incorrect in his appeal to the Abolitiontam of New England, and not represent it falsely, when he said, that they had not waited for the demonstration which England had made of the safety of immediate emancipation. Before Sturge or Thome and Kimball reported that experiment, they had made up their minds to follow duty; and, fixing their eyes on the plain, straight for ward course, to walk in it, whatever might be found in their way. And could be not say in view of the very crisis amidst which they stood, that "THEY WERE WILLISG TO SACRIFICE NOT UNLY THEIR COUNTRY'S INSTITUTIONS AND LAWS, BUT SECTS, CREEDS, AND PROFESSIONS, ON THE ALTAR OF BUMANITY; THAT, FIXING A SINGLE EVE

HUMANITY." Every well informed man knows that the last war with Great Britain grew out of that enmity to the De mocracy, which had its origin in the defeat of the Bri tish party under the elder Adams, and which was continually fostered by Federalism, and encouraged to perpe trate acts of outrage, until war became the only alternative. English hostility to the Democracy, which sustains our political institutions, is now to be aggravated by the spirit conjured up against the domestic relations they protect; and the Northern faction that gave aid and comfort to the enemy during the last war, are sending atemissaries to encourage their old ally and the anta gonist of Republicanism, to expect a new auxiliary in the fanatical feeling of the North. The malcontents looked to a collision on some of the subjects in contro versy between this Government and that of Great Britain, as an epoch which will bring their grievances to an arbitrament, in which they will have that powerful aid on their side which they already seek to propitiate to their purposes. The spirit of the fanatics, it would seem look to absolute conquest of the South, as the only means for the full accomplishment of their object. The British Government, having emancipated the slaves in Jamaica, is now obliged to deprive the island legislature of its constitutional authority, and put the Government in commission, and under a military rule, to protect the slaves from what the Abolitonists call the oppression of trivance which their combined wits can concect, to save the enactments of the Colonial Assembly. This, in the language of the Abolition apostle, (who goes to bring what it has done in Jamaica,) is "to guard the diberty" they are called on to achieve for the slave. That we may not be suspected of misinterpreting the passage in the address of this expounder of the views of the Convention, which he is about to represent abroad, we give tion Knowing the object for which such a course the concluding paragraph plainly pointing to the subjection of the Southern States to a foreign domination, as the means of securing the rights asserted for the slaves. -The emissary concluded with this exhortation to the

ON THE POLE STAR, DUTY, THEY WERE WILLING TO

TREAD OVER WHATEVER MIGHT STAND AS AN OBSTACLE

TO THEIR PROCRESS; WILLING TO SACRIFICE ALL INSTI-

TUTIONS THAT ARE MERELY HUMAN, ON THE ALTAR OF

Convention: "The cause rested on each of them, and he feared to leave it, humble as he was, and to withdraw even his feeble arm, by going from amongst them. He feared to leave, and would not do so but at a call which could nerther be evaded nor postponed. Those who remained must not think that there was any discharge in that warfare; they must not think of a cessation of effort. No; if the hirst trump of the slave's jubilee were sounded-if the blue vault of heaven had echoed with the shout of two and a half mill:ons of slaves set free, that shout would be to them but the summons to a still fiercer struggle. They must, then, gird themselves for a sterner conflict, to guard the

New England Federalism, seeking to tring the influence | moral and religious cultivation, and thus fit them to fill worthly the place to which God had called them. Yes, the des my of the slave was committed - it was their pro vince here below—the mission they came to perform to achieve for the slave his liberry, to guard it when achieved, and to pour into his mind the light which had been so graciously given to themselves. They must not relex their efforts; it was their duly for life; God had linked them indissolubly to the slave, and sink or swim, they must die or live with him in his cause. (Applause.) He (Mr. Pidlips) went to the land of O Connell and of Thompson. (great applause,) and would to beaven that latter to utter his thrilling notes they were here—the latter to utter his thrilling notes, and to aid them with his lynx-eyed sugneity. He (Mr Phillips) went to tell him of the crists in stood, with the added deficulties which talse friends had thrown about them; he went to carry their gratitude to the man who first awakened many of them to duty and to life. (Great applause) And he went to thank that other champion of theirs, (O'Conneil,) that he had branded hypocrisy b. fore the world; that he had torn off the veil which covered the degradation of the Old Dominion, and called crimes by their right names; that while their feeble means could brand their national representative but skin deep, his iron had entered into the soul. (Great applause)

A GLANCE AT THE FIELD. We hardly see why the Federalists trouble themselves so much about their Presidential candidates, since there is no sort of prospect of any one of them being elected in the Union just now is absolutely in Their strength The last eighteen months have been months significant. woe to them. Ever since the elections commenced in 1838 they have been rapidly I sing ground. Never did a party drop astern faster. Maine long since ousted her Federal rulers and took her appropriate station in the bright line of Democratic States. Pennsylvania followed suit, putting utterly to rout the united forces of Ritner and the Bank, and giving noble evidence her Republican character. New York exhibited, at the close of her campaign, a cheering gain for the popular cause of six or seven thousand—as a sort of carnest of her returning allegiance. In New Jersey the triumph of the people was glorious. Five Democraçe Congress. men were elected, to the dismay and consternation of the federalists, who have concerted a most foul and vicked plan to deprive them of their seria-a plan, hownominy to its false hearted contrivers In Delaware we decisions, to contribute to its knowledge, to help mould hailed a new member of the Democratic sisterhood -For the first time in that State, we carried our Congress men and a majority of the Legislature. Maryland turned out her federal governor, to make from for a republican Chief Magistrate, whose election was contrary to all the expectations of our opponents; and Ohio came splended by into line with a Democratic majority of five or six thousand, where the federalpis, a year before, had a majority equally large upon the other side.

Similar have been the results of the election the pre sent year. New Hampshire has annihilated almost the monster of Federalism within her borders, doubling her Democratic majority of 1838. Connecticut has gune more than half way in he process of her regeneration, and knocked off 3000 from the Federal majority by which she was misgoverned - New York city has been rescued from the hands of the opposition, and the spring elections in that State indicate most clearly the approach ing return of the Empire State to her ancient position in the Republicas ranks And then Virginia-noble old Virginia-the land of Washington and Jeffersonhow gloriously has she maintained her integrity to the old principles of per faith-how indignantly has she refused to ratify the bargain of the Rives and Clay coali such an an influence, it was not foolhardy to believe that tion - how has see spurned the thought of being made over to the support of Federalism! Her vote and influence are safe for Van Buren. Every thing, then, looks well for the Democracy. The Opposition are a donnec party. They have lost ground in all directions. Even old Massachusetts shows some symptoms of recreancy, and Vermont is fast freeing herselt from the shackles of Federalism. In spite of panics-in spite of the mismanagement of Banks-in spite of the treachery and base desertion of pretended friends and the open and desperate attacks of reckless enemies—the popu lat cause has steadily advanced with an impulse which has made it triumph over every obstacle, and bids fair to place it now upon a higher and more impregnable basis than it has previously occupied. Obscured, for a time, by the suicidal efforts of its coomies, who plunged the whole country into speculation and mistortune, in order to compass their ends, it has burst forth again with in creased vigor and brightness-admirably illustrating that

beautiful stanza of Bryant,
"Truth crushed to carth shall rise again—
The eternal years of God are bers—
While Error, wounded, writhes in pain,

While Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies among her worshippers."

Our friends, then, had never better reason for encou ragement. Let them but do their whole duty-let them be only vigilant, active and efficient, and the Presidential contest in 1840 will close with one of the most splendid political victories on record. So may it be! | Maine Argus.

AVAILABLES -The politics of the Whigs are so per feetly identified with the jobbing concerns in which they take root, and from which they derive support, that the very language of the money mart is applied to the se lection of a candidate for the Presidency, as if it was simply a matter of mercenary negotiation. they say, is the "ejection of the present incumbent as the paramount object," and for that they are ready to sacrifice all preference founded on principle, or capacity, or any thing else. They sum up all they long for, in this brief expression, "We want an available candi-

date. be procured to open the doors, that Federal rapacity may rush into the Government, and render it available to their mercenary nims is at at once to be adopted! This feeling threw Mr Clay into the arms of Mr. Adams, by way of bargain. Mr. Adams was then the available .-The Whige of Virginia would take him again on the

same terms Hear the Fredericksburg Arena:

"We believe the vast majority of the Whigs of Vir-ginia prefer Mr Clay to any man whose name is before the nation, but they are prepared, for the sake of har mony, to give him up if necessary. They would sup port (perhaps with less enthusiasm, but yet cordially) whomsoner may be chosen by the convention. For ourselves, great as our admiration of Mr Clay is, acc regard the ejection of the present incumbent as the para ount object; and whilst we prefer Mr Clay to any man the United States, we want an available candidate -We believe Mr. Clay to be such a candidate, but should the convention think otherwise, we are prepared to sus tain its nominee."- Globe.

TENNESSEE. Extract of a letter dated June 13, 1839. 'Col. Polk has been with us, and I assure you has crought great changes in the minds of the people companied him through our District. Mr. McKinney was with us, and on one or two occasions attempted to answer the Col., but signally failed - By referring to the newspapers you will see a minute account of these political tiltings. If any reliance can be placed upon resent prospects, McClellen will beat his competitor in every county, and in two or three will have handsome

Gen. Carter and Col Powell are getting pretty warm in the contest; how it is to terminate, it is almost impos

sible to tell. "Col Polk says that he thinks his prospects are very fair The workingmen and yeomany of the State are rallying in every section, and will achieve a great victo ry, notwithstanding the personal popularity of some of the leaders of Federalism."

The Democratic press throughout the State are as sanguine as the writer of the above letter. Col. Powell probably beat his antagonist by a neat vote. Turney and McClellen's Districts are safe. The chances are very fair in Shield's District, where Aaron P. Brown is in the field Johnson will beat Cheatham, the late Federal member, and Burton will run his opponent, Bell, very Wm. C. Dunlap will be elected in C. II. Wi liams' District, and Childress will be successful in Mauv's. The State will probably send a Congressional delegation composed of seven Democrats and six Fede ralists. - Metropolis.

ALLEGHANY. We invite the reader's attention to the letter of ".In

Alleghanian" which will be found below. It places the sentiments of Capt. Carpenter beyond all doubt-shows that he is just what we have represented him--a friend to the Administration, and decidedly hostile to the Elec tion of Mr. Rives We will guarantee, that he will prove a firm and decided friend of Mr. Van Buren, and will sustain none other than his friends for the station of Senator and Governor - l'alley S'ar. Alleghany County, June 17, 1839.

Mesers. Editors:-It is with reluctance that I now un deriake to write for publication. And but for the fact that the public mind should be disabused upon every political question, more particularly in times like these, when politics have assumed their highest elevation, and our opponents are making use of every scheme and con words, to keep up appearances, I should be the last the British power to accomplish for the United States to take a pen in hand for such an object. The Whig papers, according to their usual custom of smuggling, after imilar signal defeats, are claiming every delegate elect who is not a whole hog Sub Treasury man, and setting them down one by one on their list of Anti Administrapursued, and the effect intended to be produced upon the minds of those who are neither cold nor hot, I sh feel that I would do injustice to our delegate, and the political sentiments of the people of my county, if I suffered such an unjust claim to be laid by the White to Carpenter, in silence. And in attempting to prove our property, I shall not introduce a multitude of witnesses but merely give you a correct and brief statement of his political sentiments, as expressed by himself on the hustings. He there denied the right of Congress, or any of the non-slaveholding States to interfere with slavery either in the District of Columbia, or the States, where it exists-believing that it is a question no other State or power has any voice in settling, but the slaveholding ates themselves. He is a warm advocate of the James River and Kanawha Improvement, and will use his besexertions in aiding to advance the work. He is altoliberty which they had achieved for the slaves, and not to see them tricked out of it by the cunning of the masters.

They would have to place before them every means of such as Mr. Clay advises; or to any other so long as the

Constitution interposes a latrier lie is in favor of a well regulated State Bank system, and would like to see banks established upon a solid and permanent base-Thes regulated, he could find it in his heart to make them depositories of the public money; but, in their present deranged and fluctuating condition, he prefers the Sub-Treasury, which, if it does become a law, and should prove not to have a beneficial, but an evil effect upon the banks and fiscal concerns of the government, it is subject to revision at any subsequent meeting of Congress ht is true he did not altogether approve of the measure, he has always believed that it would have an indirect tendency to increase Executive influence, which should be watched with a p-alous eye, by every friend of liberty. It was upon this ground alone be objected to it; nevertheless it is his option that t is the plan and the only plan intended by the framers of the glorious charter of our liberties for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public money. He declared that he could not support Mr W. C. Rives for the Se-Because he believed it be the duty of every man naic who was a candidate for public office, to declare his sentiments in regard to men as well as measures, which he, Mr. Rives, refused to do. And it for no other reason, he could not support him, on account of his advocacy of Mr Crittenden's B.H. distracehising certain officers of the General Government upon certain conditions. Not athstanding Mr Rives has done much for his country, has labored long in the support of D-mocratic principles, which services never can be forgotten by his country men-yet he cannot concur with him, (Mr Rives.) in the opinion, that if he sinks in the political estimation of his friends; or in other words, fails to be elected to the Senate of the U States, that the cause of liberty and truth will fall with him. The old saying is, there is as good fish in the sea, as have been caught out of it. Captain Carpenter is a strong Van Buren man, and will use all honorable means in his power in aiding to secure his re-election, provided he does nothing more to

alienate him, than adhere to the Sub Tressury. It is not in his opinion the Sub Treasury that the opponents of the Administration are so strenuously warring against; hope if they succeed in breaking down the Sub Tressury, to break down the popularity of Mr. Van Bu-

else of the all intelligent party.

Furthermore, Carpenter declared, that if the people instructed him to vote for Mr. Rives, he would do so or resign his seat; or if they instructed him to vote for a Whig, he would do so or resign his seat, or if they instructed him to vote for any other party man, he would do so or resign his seat.

These, gentlemen, are the true sentiments of our delegate-the Whigs and Conservatives to the contrary otwichstanding. AN ALLEGHANIAN.
The Conservatives - We have always thought, notwichstanding. and more than once expressed the opinion, that many of the Conservatives, are Whigs at heart, and that they

would ultimately sustain Mr Clay for the Presidency in 1840 Recent developments, have done much to strengthen, and confirm that opinion Look at the posi-tion now occupied by their papers. The N York Times, the Hartford Times, and the Madisonian, are for Mr. Clay in preference to Mr. V. Buren, and so it will ultimately be with the Charlottesville Republican, and its great controlling power-William C. Rives. Already has avowed its hostility to the President, and its Editorials and selections all show that there is no obect which it desires more ardently, than his defeat, n the great contest which is to take place in 1840 .-He is now ready to abide the decision of a Whig National Convention, and will sustain whoever that Convention may nominate. Instead of differing with the dministration upon "a single measure," as he and hie friends have too frequently avowed, he is against us at all points-he is opposed to all our measures-he has abandoned all his old principles, and is now ready to at filiate with the Whigs-to do service in their ranks-and to contribute all his influence to the elevation of their leaders Why did not Mr. Rives throw off the mask previous to the late election? Why did he not come be-fore the people at the late election—tell them that he was done with the Administration - and that he was ready, ledge and willing to sustain the Whigs-to advocate their principles-and that he ardently desired the success of measures? Thus much was due to candor, and fair deal ing; thus much was due to the people whose Represen-

tative he had been -- 15. MR. Rives .- We learn from a friend, that a Public Dinner, will be given to this gentletonn by his friends in Fincastle, sometime in the month of July We suppose all this is for effect: his speech is expected doubtless to operate upon the intelligent Democracy of Old Botetourt, nd induce them to reconsider the verdict pronounced at the Polls last May. But it will not do. are not to be changed by Dinner Speeches. They will stand firm upon the Republican ground they now occupy-they will maintain their principles with unblench-ing firmness, they cannot be led into the camp of Whig-Mr. Rives and his friends may rely upon it-that it will be labor lost - Ib.

(From the N. Y Eccning Post, June 26 ) We are glad to see the attention of the Treasury Department has been attracted to the fraudulent practices in the entry of imported goods recently discovered to have prevailed to the great injury of fair commerce -In our own remarks on these practices, we have, not withstanding the malevolent interpretations put on our words, been governed by a single purpose, a desire to see the laws executed and the upright importer protected see the laws executed and the upright importer protected this most intuited and ward the fines.

It judged as we maintain the arrangement of our tariff and ultimately declined the effice.

Judge Nicholas and Mr. Selden never had any conver to be, and great as are the temptations it offers to fraud in some branches of importation, there can be no doubt of what is the duty both of the Government and the of the Treasury Department, until the very evening on citizen - a firm enforcement of the law on the one hand which the Judge made his final resolve against the acand a strict obedience on the other. Any winking at ceptance of it. ractices in the importation of goods, and remiss ness by which lake representations of their quality are encouraged, are a premium on fraud, to the oppression will be unwarrantable by the proofs and justice of the of honesty-a reward taken from the pocket of the case, and can have no better tendency nor design, than man who cannot stoop to deception, and given to the

publish in another part of our paper the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to this subject.

Circular Instructions to the United States Appraisers.

an unworthy imputation any where, a just and impartial public will decide whether Mr. Selden has acted a part TREASURY DEPARTMENT. ?

June 20, 1839. An impression seeming to prevail at some of the principal ports of the U. States, that frequent violations of the Revenue laws are committed by foreign goods being invoiced at a less rate than their actual cost, by which means the revenue is defrauded, and the honest trader injuriously affected; and some cases of this kind having come to the special notice of the Department, I deem it proper to call the particular attention of the appraisers o the subject, and to enjoin upon them the exercise of all practicable vigilance and scrutiny in regard to every description of goods, especially those paying an ad valo rem duty, to see that the actual cost or value of any article of merchand.z. in the foreign market, from whence imported, is correctly stated in the invoice.

To enable you to arrive at a correct conclusion in such cases, the existing laws and Treasury regulations prescribing your duties seem to be full and ample, if properly complied with; and it appears unnecessary, at this time, to do more than invite your careful attention to procure all desirable information, from all proper quarters, as to the true value of goods, and the attempts suspected for evading the revenue, and to discharge your duties, in other respects, as designated in the acts f Congress of the 28th of May, and 14th of July, 1832, and the several instructions issued under them. LEVI WOODBURY.

(Signed) Secretary of the Treasury.

Notice to Companies in whose Stock the State is interested IIE attention of all Companies in which the Commonwealth a stockholder, is particularly requested to the provisions of the subjoined resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the 19th March, 1859.

J. BROWN, Jr., 2d Auditor.

Resolved by the General Assembly. That it shall beceater be the Resolved by the General Assembly. That it shall be easier be the day of the Board of Public Works to make out and deliver to the Public Printer, thirty days before the day fixed for the meeting of the General Assembly, their annual report, together with the annual reports and returns of joint stock companies, reports of engineers and other documents on subjects connected with said report, or such of them as they shall have received at the time.

\*\*Resolved\*\*, That it shall be the duty of all companies in whose stock the State is or shall be interested, and of all directors, commissioners or other agents, having the superintendence or management of internal improvements to which his State shall have contributed, to make out their annual reports and returns to the first day of October in each year, and to furnish the same to the Second Audstor on or before the first day of November annually.

July 2

From Richard P. Stith, Esq , Brunswick BRUSSWICK, May 10, 1839.

BRUSSWICK, May 10, 1839.

Compelled to keep the Piano boxed up, which I purchased of you not long since, until very recently. It is now up, and I am confident I never heard a more delightful toned lastrument. My wife, who has been a performer from the time site was eight years old, thinks it surpasses any Piano site has ever involved. thinks it surpasses any Piano sie has ever touched; and all who have heard it, coincide with her.—Several have extelled the sweetness and melody of the tone so highly as to compare it to the softtoned Organ It is considered so very superior in every respect, it is generally believed that I gave \$600 for it. I assure you, could not be more pleased; and I now tender you my grateful nowledgments for the very great care which you evidently took

n packing it. I would advise all who wish to purchase Pianos to give you a call before they go elsewhete.
Yours, most respectfully,
RICHARD P. STITH. To Mr. E. P. Nash, Petersburg.

I have now on hand, (price \$225.) a Piano precisely of the same kind in every particular, as the one sold Mr. Stith, alluded to above. I would defy any one to point out the slightest difference in tone or finish, if they were side by side.

E. P. NASH.

Book and Piano Sciler, Petersburg.

1 and 21

Travelling Piano Forte TUNER of Ability.

PERSONS requiring the services of an able Piano Forte Tuner and Repairer, would do well to send in their names to the subscriher, who is acquainted with a gentleman in the profession, that can be highly recommended. Few Pianus are funed as they ought to be, and hundreds are ruined by those who know nothing of the prohe mignly the mignly the serviced by those who know nothing of the pro-fession. It is no small matter to put a Piono in proper order—and I would advise those having good instruments, to be very contious who they get to do it.—Applications made for the Tunr alludy do above, will be attended to as early as practicable. At this time, I have on land 17 PIANOS, varying in price from

At this time, I have on hand I7 PIANOS, varying in price of the \$500. I have just received another of those superb \$2.00 in struments. No reasonable person can sik a Piano upon more liberal terms than I offer them. Let me select you an Instrument, and if it is not good, I will take it back or exchange it—Remember, at the same time, to give me a little latitude as to price.

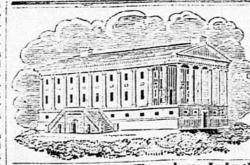
E. P. NASH,

Book and Piano Seiler, Petersburg.

P. S.—The majority of Pianos sold by me, are left entirely awa choice, and are not seen by their purchasers, until open June !!!

YDRAULIC CEMENT.-500 bbls. Hydraulic Cement of prime quality, and which has approved by its use in the city and country.

DAVENPORT & ALLEN.



Richmond, Va., Tuesday, July 2.

The Treasurer of the U S The Whig Press has discovered what the R. Whig lately styled a Acto "Mare's Nest" I has pounced upon the office of Treasurer of the U. S. as its game; and we are indebted to their sportive ingenuity for various versions of the story. As soon as it was ascertained, that a he made, the Alexandria Gazette prochange was to nounced that Mr. Wm. Selden of this city had been ap pointed to supply the vacancy. In this version, it has been imitated by several presses, with adequate notes and commentaries The R. Whig, however, states that the office has been tendered to a Judge, but that "many fear that this is a mere ruse, a blind, to cover over an act of political turpitude in contemplation," &c , &c. very acute gentleman thinks he "understands the game " Why, conceal the innendo? The R. Whig means what some illiberal Whigs have said, that it was offered to Judge Nicholas, under the knowledge that he would not accept, and that then it was to be offered to

Mr Selden. We expect no justice, or fair dealing, from the Whig press in these times. The course of the Administration will be misrepresented and abused - But let them say what they will, the following Communication presents the facts in the case. Since we have received it, we have taken some pains to investigate their truth; and we are satisfied that they are truly set forth + We need scarcely express our regret that any circumstances should have occurred, to produce any change in the office .-Judge Nicholas, to whom it has been offered, is well known to be against the Sub Treasury; and the tender of the appointment to that able and smisble gentleman is a strong proof of the liberal course of the Adminis-tration. Both the President and the Secretary express ed their earnest desire, that he would accept it - but per sonal considerations have induced him to decline it

It is possible that it may be offered to Mr Selden-but Mr. Van Buren may yet listen to the counsels of the R Whig. which has set itself up as his Adviser-General. If he would condescend to hearken to our opinions, it would be never to follow its advice on any occasion;much less to be driven from the ground which he honest ly means to take, by all its clamours, cant and revilings. If it should be offered to Mr. Selden, we are not sur that he will accept it But of one thing, we are satisfied, that he will take counsel with his friends, and not with his enemies. Whilst the deliberate opinions of the former will have their due weight with him, the antici pated denunciations of the latter will carry no terror with them :

The Treasurer of the United States.

The frequent aliusions in the Richmond Whig to the office of Treasurer of the United States, and the attempt of several Presses to create a belief in the public mind that President Van Buren had promised that office to Mr. Selden, if he would offer, and should be defeated as a candidate for this Congressional District, seem to merit a few observations. Mr. Selden never had any conversation or correspon-

dence, direct or indirect, with the President, relative to an election or appointment whatever. And whoever may have placed Mr. Seloch's name before the President, for any appointment, did so without Mr. Selden's knowor expectation.

Mr Selden never received an assurance from any quarter that he should be rewarded with office. State or Federal, if he would oppose the Whigs in this Congressional District.

The truth of the matter is plainly this: Some months

ago, the President, in casual conversation, told a distinguished gentleman (with whom Mr. Selden never did converse or correspond on the appointment of a Treasuret) that his, the President's, view of the public interest, would probably induce him to appoint another Treasurer U. States; and that, as the then Treasurer (Mr. Campbell) was from Virginia, so he was disposed to take the successor from the same State, and desired that gentleman to name come person from among whom an appointment satisfactory to the public might be made That gentleman named Judge Nicholas, and several other Virginians. And in making a selection from the persons named, the President preferred Judge N., whose character, talents, and distinguished services, personal and ancestral, in many a public trust, evinced the wis dom of the choice that fell upon him.

The President and Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, both urged Judge Nicholas to accept this appointment, as one that would be highly agreeable and useful to the whole Administration party the U. S. The Judge took one week to decide, consulted his most intimate and valued friends about the matter,

These are the facts-stated with a consciention to accuracy and truth. Every attempt to controvert them,

to swell the turbid and turbulent torrent of political In the absence of every colorable circumstance to fix

the removal of Mr. Campbell, or in the appointment of a successor to him, that can derogate in the least from the conduct of a gentleman. In the casual fortunes of a political contest, Mr. Selden has been borne down by the superior power of the Metropolitan Whigs As magnanimous victors, he hopes

they will be content to leave him to his fate, and abstain from the disposition, encouraged by the press, to injure his name by cruel and ungenerous means A SUBSCRIBER. Richmond, July 1, 1839.

"To succeed Mr. Rives in the U. S. Senate, different gentlemen have been proposed. On the part of the Whigs, Messra, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, John Tyler, and Judge Allen, are spoken of. The Conservatives have mentioned James M. Mason, our late Repre-

Watkins Leigh, John Tyler, and Judge Allen, are spoken of. The Conservatives have mentioned Jamos M. Mason, our late Representative, and the Loco Focos have brought forward Messrs. James McDawell, John Y. Mason, and Andrew Stevenson. So your calculations, Mr. Ritchie, seem all to be to no purpose, since it is not improbable that Mr. Rives will not be a candidate. Try it again, friend Tommy, and ascertain how many 'impracticable' Conservatives there would be in case Mr. Leigh or any other Whig should be hought forward."—Martinsburg Garette.

The above morceau is from the pen of the worthy Editor of the Conservation and a Delegate effect from the county of

of the Gazette, and a Delegate elect from the county of We submit it respectfully to his considera-Berkeley. tion, whether his style is eractly conformable to the canons of the Editorial Convention, which he graced with his presence. At all events, the paragraph is important only, as it shows that Mr Rives muy not yet be the candidate for the Senate-and as it shows the Con servatives, that a Whig elect has some hope of carrying their vote for a Whig candidate.

MAINE QUESTION.

Mr. Forsyth has visited Maine with the view of sound ing the wishes of her people-and it appears from the following article of the Augusta Age of June 25, that he has in a wise and liberal spirit consulted both parties: "Boundary Negotiations - As it is generally known that Gov. Fairfield, Gov. Kent, Hon R. Williams and C. S. Davies, Esq., have lately had a conference with the Hon John Forsyth, Secretary of State, at Portland, it is not strange that considerable anxiety is manifeste the public to know what it was about, and the result of it We have therefore made inquiries and are enabled to state so much, as we are informed, the Government deem it proper to be made public in the present state of the negotiation on the boundary question. It seems that the British Government in conformity with its promise already made public, has made a proposition to our Go vernment for the establishment of a joint commission of exploration and survey. This proposition our Go vernment was about to met by a counter project. fore making any counter proposition, however, the Pre sident, desirous of ascertaining the views and wishes of Maine, and to divest the subject of all party character, concluded to invite the gentlemen above named, being two from each political party, to meet Mr. Forsyth in Maine and confer with him upon the subject. At this meeting it is understood there was a perfect harmony of views and an apparent desire manifested to look with a single eye to the best good of the State, overlooking all party considerations. The particular results of this conference, however, have not been communicated to us, it not being deemed proper, in the present state of the negotiation between the two Governments, to make them "Mr. FORSYTH, Secretary of State of the U.S., was in

Portland several days last week. It appears that his visit there was for the purpose of consulting with some ci tizens of Maine, in relation to the Convention proposed by the British Government, for a survey of the N. E. Boundary. "We learn from the Argus that a public dinner was

tendered to Mr. F. by the friends of the Administration in Portland, which he declined, on account of the short ness of his stay in that city, and in accordance with the general course which, in common with other members f the cabinet, he had marked out for himself, in relation to invitations of that character "

The Kennebee Journal sheds also additional light or this subject. It refers to the "draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners," which it appears, from the late correspon dence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, the British Government had submitted as a guide for the joint commission to survey and settle the N. Eastern Boundary line. "Until recently," the K. Journal says, "we have been in ignorance of the nature of this 'draft but are now compelled to say that our worst apprehen sions are fully realized. We are not able to inform our readers by authority of the precise terms of this 'draft, but can say that THEY ARE WHOLLY INADMISSIBLE. Mr.

Foresth, the U.S. Secretary of State, has been here where the Governor and Council are in session. While in Portland last week, he had a conference with Gor. Fairfield, Mr. Williams, Gov Kent, Col Davis and others, who met him there on his invitation, and sub-mitted to them the proposition of the British Govern ment. They were unanimous in the opinion that Maine could not agree to it, and they regarded it only as calcoll ted, if not designed, to make a forther and severe-test of the eatier the bearance of the S ate, by delaying any equitable settlement. What action the Governor and Council may take on the subject, we do not know but understand that the Governor and the other gentle men who were consulted at Portland, complied with M. Foreyth's request, by making a counter proposition such as they thought Maine would agree to It is now probable, that the President will take other and immediate action in the premises.

Anniversary of American Independence. The Anniversary of that great and glorious day, which constitutes a new era in the history of the whole human race, comes round before this paper can again issue from We had wished to give the Declaration of the press. Independence, with the prophetic letter of John Adams a place in this day's paper; but our columns are unfortunately pre-occupied this morning.

We are happy to state, that arrangements have been made to celebrate the Anniversary in this City with more than customary honors.

The Richmond L. I. Blues have invited the Freder icksburg Guards, commanded by Capt Jackson, and the Frederickaburg Rifle Greys, commanded by Capt Blackford, to dine with them at Bacon Quarter Branch on the 4th of July. Col. Munford will read the Decia ration at the Spring.

The Guards will arrive on the evening of the 3d, and

encamp on the Council Chamber Hill-the Rifle Greys will arrive on the morning of the 4th to breakfast and will quarter at the Swan Tavern line will be formed at the City Hall at ten o'clerk. and will march to the Military Hall, where it is under-

stood the Blues will have prepared some refreshments, of which the whole of the military and many of their friends will partake.

Soon after 12, the line will be formed again, and return to the Capitol Square, from which point, after firing the salutes, the Blues with their guests will march to

Pacen Quarter Branch to dine. Military Hall is to be decorated with flags and ever-greens, for the collation at 11. The Blues will not turn out to receive their Fredericks. burg guests as they arrive, on account of the hour; but de'er the ceremony till the morning of the 4th, at about

9 o'clock-just preceding the formation of the entire Military at the City Hall, at 10. The exercises take place at Mr. Pollock's Church a 11 o'clock -got up by the Richmond Lyceum, and other terary societies.
The Artillery, Capt. Richardson, dine on Gamble.

Hill-The Washington Refles, Capt. Lyons, at the Columbian Hotel, and the Dragoons, Capt. Robertson, at Buchanan's Spring, with their several guests. The following is the Programme of the celebration in the Presbytenian Church: FOURTH OF JULY, 1839.

Bu the Richmond Lyceum, Verginia Institute, Richmord Hill Society, and Franklin Society. ORDER OF EXERCISES. Anthem-"Before Jehovah's awful Throne

11. PRAYER. 111 READING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ODE-Bu L. R. Streeter- [Air, by Mezert.] ODE—By L. R. Stretter—[Air, by More Asmeet we here this testal day, A bind of brother's firm and strong,— Age, with its brow of silver grey. And bright eyed youth—a joyous throng,— A dramy influence clasps as round, And bears is where our Father's stood, When, sternly upon battle-ground. This day was scaled with precious blood.

A gentle voice comes stealing on,
As slowly back we turn our gaze,
While laintly flitting, one by one,
Glide by us men of other days;
Its tones are of the olden time,
Acd plensing spells are round us cast,
'Fill beart meets heart, in holy chime.
Thrill'd by the loved and cherished past.
Versities of the voices chime. Thrill d by the loved and carriage part.
Ye spirits of the viewless clime!
Be round us on this glorious day;
Make pure our souls from thoughts of crime,
White Freedom's hanner guides our way:
Lot flowers, sweet and precious, spring
In all the soul's unfathemed cells,
'Till, with an endless blassoning,
O'er all the World fair Freedom dwells.

ORATION. VI. NATIONAL HYMN. "America, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty,' &c. The body of the house is reserved for the lader. The side pews and galleries may be occupied by gent-men. Members of the different literary associations a

requested to take their seats in the lower right-hand wall We understand, that Mr. Macfarland, the orator who has been applied to, has made no preparation for a set oration, not having had the leisure; but he has promised

the societies, that they shall not be wholly disappointed in his aid on this occasion. He, therefore, is unwilling to raise expectations, by being announced in the papers as the orator of the day. We confess we shall be disappointed, if his extempore remarks be not very appropriate and effective. MR TYLER.

The R. Whig has published the following extract

a letter from Mr. T. "to a friend, in reply to one written to him upon the subject." The Whig calls it "flu-footed, and up to-the hub:" u have done me no more than naked justice

contradicting the report to which you allude, and which you state to have originated with Mr. --- I never have declared a preference for Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Clay, but decidedly the reverse. I regard Mr Clay with decided favor, and believe that he would, if electo the Presidency, give to the country a wise, temperate and patriotic Administration. He has been, from time to time, the subject of the grossest and most delt matory assaults - but no man has gone more openly work to vindicate his character than myself. Wh may be the course of the Harrisburg Convention, which is to assemble next December, for the purpose of nom nating a President and Vice President, I cannot tell; as all that a Whig should do now, should be to express preference for men, without committing himself so as to be arrayed against others who may obtain the n mination .- And while I have a decided preference Mr Clay over others who have been named, I reser to myself, as every freeman should do, the right of deci ding, in full view of all the facts, after the nonination

We confess, we have some curiosity to see the what letter-let it hit as it may. It is said, there are son things in it, which lift the ourtain a little higher than ! Whigs would desire to do. At all events, let us have t As for the part which the R. Whig has seen to publish, we can only express some little surprise its contents. Waiving all other sources of surprise, " are astonished that any politician, who has professed e of the States Rights' School, can "regard with decid favor," the election of such a latitudinous Construct ist as H. Clay. His supporters had better shift their fel at once; and take the title which appropriately belong

shall have been made."

to them, of Federalists.

Thanks be to the good people of Virginia! They be ver will regard Mr. Mr. Clay with such "decided fiver." He will be condemned before their august tribum the issue come when it may. The name of Mr. Ti cannot bolster him up. In fact, instead of adding a feat ther's weight to Mr. Clay's scale, his letter will on lessen his own influence. We speak advisedly upon the

Further Developements. The R Whig has claimed Mr. Carpenter of Alleghan

as a Conservative; but, the letter of the "Alleghanse which we copy from the Valley Star, sets that matter rights. Mr. C. has pledged himself to vote against M Rives, and for an Administration Senator .- In fer every day's developements are operating more and m to blow its calculations sky high. It has recen published two letters, to show that the Impractica-Whigs will back out. One of these letters seeme! upon its face, from one of those who voted against R. last winter; the other, from some one in A beman holding forth some vague presentiments about Mess Gilmer and Southall. We have no clue to the fi st man the mask; but the Whig is perfectly in a fog. if it reas from this one Impracticable to the course of his brethte We are more and more confirmed in our helief, that h Rives cannot be elected; and that if the Conservation should stick to him, in spite of recent revelations Impracticables will defeat him. We do not see random. We had the pleasure of seeing one of 1 Impracticables last week, and we are satisfied, that will never shift his ground, unless he be instru and indeed, he pletged himself to his people not to for Mr. Rives. There are four of these State R Whigs (perhaps more) who will ultimately take Mr rather than Mr. Clay-and there is Mr. Reynolds of nawha, who publicly pledged himself against Mr Ro-Here are five Impracticable Whigs, fixed unalteral their course; and the votes of three of them sione sufficient to defeat Mr. R - But there are 9 or 10 practicables, and the Whig only deceives itself whe counts upon making them veer about through its of We include in our catalogue, of course, Messi

Gilmer and Southail. We are aware, that the Wh press is claiming these gentlemen as "practicable" icians. The Alexandria Gazette has this peragi about them: "It is stated that, if Mr. Rives should the Opposition candidate for Senator, at the next me ing of the Virginia Legislature, Mr. Gilmer and M. Southall, the Delegates from Albemarle, will vote Mr. Rives. We trust that this report may be corre and we believe it is. We do not believe that these of tlemen will be 'impracticable' Whigs."--Now, " believe it. After Mr. Gilmer's last Letter to Constituents, we do not believe that he will vo Mr. Rives, unless he shows his hand—and the last lottesville Republican, says enough to satisfy us. What says this n he will not throw off the mask. This paper, which lately declared unqualified terms its opinion, that Mr. Rives cans